

MEMBERS ONE OF ANOTHER

ADDRESSING a joint session of the United States Congress, the British Prime Minister has declared that "the greatest task that faces us today is to bring home to all people before it is too late that our civilisation can survive only by the acceptance and practise in international relations and in our national life of the Christian principle that we are members one of another."

An assembly in the great traditions of moral leadership that this English-speaking assembly inherits could not fail to understand the earnest meaning of the Prime Minister's message. Only a breed, "whose proof," in Walt Whitman's words, "is in time and deeds" would give its applause to a speech which claimed that there is something above national ambitions and achievement, which transcends the puny pride of individuals and makes for the membership of one family under heaven. It is a tribute to the United States Congress that its members recognised in Mr Attlee's speech the signs of that moral leadership to which men everywhere, in their best moments, will respond. But it is more than ever encouraging for the future of the world that the most powerful democratic assembly in the world saluted the phrases of a foreign statesman, and especially those which appealed to the kinship of man with man.

"We believe that the foundations of peace," said Mr Attlee, "must be world prosperity and good-neighbourliness, that where science has placed such potential abundance before the human race we should collaborate to take advantage of it rather than scramble and fight for large individual shares, which only results in an immense increase in poverty." This is the kind of language which the common man in every country of the world can understand; here is a simple expression of the Christian ideal of men being "members one of another"

which must become practical politics if our civilisation is to survive.

If such an ideal as this is to be a reality in our world it is already abundantly clear that the main burden of it all must rest upon the English-speaking peoples. Their comradeship, their family sense, is being tested in the fierce fires of controversy, but the two peoples will allow neither economics nor atom bombs to divide them. We are indeed members one of another.

Great men have been among us; hands that penned

And tongues that uttered wisdom—

They knew how genuine glory was put on,

Taught us how rightfully a nation shone

In splendour: what strength was, that

would not bend

But in magnanimous meekness.

WORDSWORTH'S sonnet applies to the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic. Their mission in the world is not to dominate but to serve, not to control and order but to lead the world's peoples into a newly-discovered family life where as members one of another each may make a contribution for the good of all.

It is the establishment of mutual trust between the nations which is the world's most urgent need now if the ideal of "members one of another" is to be realised. Speaking in America, Mr. Attlee said: "We have the memories of comradeship in a great adventure. Above all things we share the things of the spirit, and most vital of all, we acknowledge the validity of the moral precepts upon which our whole civilisation is founded." Those words need to be echoed round the world so that men of all nations hear them and come to a realisation that upon no other foundation can the goal of a world family of men be attained.

SCIENCE FIGHTS DROUGHT

THE recent droughts in the native districts of Zululand and the Transkei Territories of Cape Province were the worst in memory; but Science stepped in to save thousands of people from starvation.

In past years a drought in the Transkei, which has a native population of over two million, left everyone a victim of famine. But the measures taken by the Union Government this year were far in advance of anything previously attempted.

In the first place, the drought itself was accurately charted by day-to-day weather reports, and its effects upon crops, stock, and human beings were gauged. On this information it was possible to evacuate people and animals from threatened areas, and to advise native farmers on the prospects of rain.

Other measures included food relief, medical supplies, and transport for sick animals. Rice was imported from Madagascar, beans and potatoes from Kenya and Mozambique. Mobile vans supplied fresh fruit and vegetables, tinned foods, and milk. Two hundred field cooking centres, equipped by the South African Defence Department, were established to supply hungry children with scientifically balanced meals.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture rushed tractors and mechanical ploughing equipment to the areas where late rain fell, thus enabling the natives there to put in crops of pumpkins, maize, and beans in time for harvesting next year.

Thus have science and planning made drought far less formidable.

Buffaloes For Export

IN China, Java, and Malaya the water buffalo is extensively used as a working animal, and the wanton destruction of them by the Japanese during their regime is indeed a calamity.

Australian horsemen have come to the rescue and are planning a great round-up among the buffalo herds that now roam the lonely Northern Australian plains. They propose to rope out the calves, tame and train them, and then ship them to the East.

The man behind the scheme is Major William Grainger, now acting head of Unrra's Agricultural Division. A survey, lasting six weeks, was made by plane, launch, truck, and on horseback. Hunters were convinced that though huge herds of buffalo could be located it was not possible to trap or muster them, so they decided to lasso the young buffalo.

The hunters estimate that 5000 young buffalo can be caught in the first season's operations.

Daughter of Rome

THOSE who believe that London was a populous British City with the Celtic name of Llyn-din (lake-fort) long before the Romans came and called it Londinium, have recently received a shock. Professor A. G. Tansley has been writing of London as being founded by the Romans, to spring at once into importance under their rule.

This does not agree at all with the theory of a great pre-Roman Celtic London, with a pagan temple on the site now occupied by St Paul's Cathedral; but authority is on the side of the professor. The question of the founding of London was fully considered by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments some 20 years ago.

London's name is undoubtedly of Celtic origin, but the Romans often adopted native names for the towns they created, and the official verdict is that pre-Roman London was at most a settlement of a few straggling huts.

The Romans, seeing the importance of the situation as a gateway to and from the sea, founded our capital, and A.D. 43 is the earliest date to which we can trace back its history. After that it grew with such astounding rapidity that the Commissioners likened its development to the modern rise and expansion of such cities as Kansas and Nebraska. London is a daughter city of Rome!

CHILDREN'S
EVERY
TUESDAY
3d
NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE
POSTAGE
Inland 1d
Abroad 1d
No 1393



White Sails on the Nile

These three little Europeans who live in Cairo love to watch the graceful Egyptian river boats sailing by.

YOUTH WORK IN GERMANY

IN Bad Pyrmont, the beautiful little health resort near Kassel, in Germany, a German Quaker now home from an internment camp, and his English-born wife, are taking the main responsibility for retraining the young people of the district into healthier mental and spiritual ways than they have known under Hitler.

The young people of about 18 years of age, they report, have known nothing but the Hitler Youth organisation and then the army, and have no positive ideals. Where they are left to themselves, bitter, unemployed, and leaderless, the consequences may be serious. But now that lectures and classes have been started they have shown themselves eager

for serious instruction instead of the superficial propaganda talks which were all that Nazism had to offer to most of them.

The Quakers in this country have just received a copy of the "Reasons", as the form is headed, for the arrest of the German Friend concerned now in this youth venture. He was alleged to be "politically negative" towards the National Socialist State, pacifist, and friendly to the Jews—"crimes" of which no one need be ashamed! One of his guards in Buchenwald concentration camp discussed Quakerism with him and told him, "You should get these silly ideas out of your head and then I could get you out"; but he let the Quaker off the punishment he had proposed to inflict.

The Plight of the Children

THE true story of the appalling havoc wrought on child life in those countries occupied by the Germans and Japanese is now told in a booklet issued by the United Nations' Information Organisation. It is called *Today's Children—Tomorrow's Hope* (Stationery Office, 9d).

It is a grim, factual record of

what has happened to the young people of the stricken countries; of how far family life in these nations has been destroyed; child health undermined; and of what the brave people of the occupied countries themselves did to preserve education and the spirit of national independence in their young people.

THE FIRST TASK OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada in their statement on the future use of atomic energy have set before the United Nations its first great task, the appointment of a Commission whose work will test to the very core their sense of duty to all mankind.

A PARTICULAR duty is usually more stimulating than a general duty, so it is an excellent thing that at its very start the United Nations Organisation should have a specific task worthy of its powers.

When Mr. Attlee went to Washington it was by no means clear that speedy agreement would be reached on how best the knowledge of atomic energy could be spread for the benefit of all peoples. Even all the secrets of the atomic bomb were not common to the three nations in conference.

In the first paragraph of their agreed statement the three leaders acknowledge the unescapable power of the new weapon, and that its use cannot be the monopoly of any nation.

They emphasise their own responsibility for initiating international action, not only for protecting the world from its destructive possibilities, but also for promoting the use of scientific knowledge of peaceful and humanitarian ends.

For their part they declare their willingness to exchange all

their scientific knowledge with any nation that will reciprocate.

In order to do away entirely with the use of atomic energy in war and to promote its widest use for industrial and humanitarian purposes, they propose the appointment at the earliest practicable date of a Commission to prepare and submit recommendations on the whole question to the United Nations Organisation. Among other matters this Commission would recommend "effective safeguards to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions."

The three leaders advise that the work of the Commission should be done in stages, the first stage relating to the exchange of scientific information, the second to full knowledge about natural resources of raw materials. Thus, they consider mutual trust will be built up in the United Nations, of which every member will realise more urgently than before the overwhelming need to maintain the rule of law, to banish the scourge of war, and to be free to devote itself to the arts of peace.

The Future of British Farming

BRITISH farmers have been wondering about their future. Having done their best—and a grand best—during the war, most of them felt uncertain about peacetime prospects. The Government have now reassured them.

Mr. Williams, Minister of Agriculture, has outlined the Government's agricultural policy, and here are its main points.

There is to be the fullest possible development of home production of good food.

Farmers are to have assured markets and guaranteed prices for milk, fat livestock, eggs, cereals, potatoes, and sugar beet.

Steps are to be taken to ensure that farm land is properly farmed, managed, and equipped, so as to improve efficiency in production, marketing, distribution.

The Government intend to seek power to control, and, if necessary, dispossess, any farmers and landowners who fail in their responsibilities. Any dispossessed farmer or landowner will have the right of appeal to an independent tribunal.

A CHAPEL OF MEMORY

A HALLOWED spot in London is to be dedicated to America's Fallen. Space is to be set aside within St Paul's Cathedral for the creation of a chapel to commemorate those men of the United States forces who either lost their lives or have been buried in this country, or who were killed in operations based in the British Isles.

This has been announced by the American and British Commonwealth Association, who state that this memorial scheme has the warm approval of the King and Queen and the American Ambassador, and also of General Eisenhower who will

prepare a Roll of Honour to be enshrined in the chapel.

All the proceeds of the American Thanksgiving concert at the Albert Hall, organised by the Daily Telegraph, are being given to this memorial fund, and the association also invites "all those who cherish the lasting comradeship of our two peoples" to contribute their pennies, their sixpences, and their pounds.

Contributions can be sent to or be paid in at any bank in the British Isles or be sent to the American and British Commonwealth Association, 18 South Street, London, W. 1.

Battle For Houses

ANOTHER step towards relieving Britain's acute shortage of houses is in a Bill before Parliament to provide the Minister of Works with £100,000,000 towards buying building materials and complete prefabricated houses, and to increase to £200,000,000 the sum required for the actual production of pre-fabricated houses.

The Government also propose that £1200 instead of £800 should be the price limit of houses on which purchasers may borrow from their local authorities. It is further proposed that when private building firms acquire a licence to erect houses, the rent or purchasing price of the houses shall be limited for a period of four years.

As to the size of the new houses, the Minister of Health in a circular to local authorities states that a three-bedroom house should have floor space of from 900 to 950 square feet, but any house now being built of only 800 to 900 square feet may be completed.

Meanwhile, to reduce distress through shortage of houses this winter, local authorities have been authorised to appeal to householders to let spare rooms.

The Minister of Health wants to rely upon voluntary effort in this direction, but premises will be requisitioned if necessary.

A PERSIAN PROBLEM

THERE has been a rebellion against the Persian Government in Azerbaijan, a province close to the northern frontier beyond which is the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan.

Russian Azerbaijan is rich in natural resources, chief of which is the world-famous oilfield of Baku. This republic was ceded by Persia to Russia in 1913, and has made great progress since it came part of the U.S.S.R.

It is to be hoped that this rebellion will not complicate the international situation, for some observers think the Russians have organised the revolt. On the other hand there may well be a natural desire on the part of the people of Persian Azerbaijan to emulate some of the achievements of their brethren on the Russian side, and they desire a measure of independence in which to make their efforts.

Germany Disarmed

THE name of Krupp has been notorious in modern history, for Krupp of Essen, with its great steel and arms production, and all its subsidiary undertakings, has meant the German war machine.

Now, that panoply of material might is, in effect, no more. The Allied Military Government have taken possession of it, in accordance with a decision made under the Potsdam agreement.

The R.A.F. demolished most of Krupp's great factories. The Allied Military Government will do the rest, except for certain remaining shops, like that for repairing railway engines and wagons, and the steel plant near Duisberg, which will continue to manufacture steel for building.

The great thing is that Krupp's now belongs to the Allies and will never again be allowed to produce weapons of war. We have learned our lesson.

WORLD NEWS REEL

To observe conditions in the sub-stratosphere, Russian students have ascended seven and a half miles in a balloon. They carried with them a line for telephone communication with the Earth.

The Russian authorities in Germany are providing 100,000 Christmas trees for families in Berlin.

Britain is contributing another £75,000,000 to Unrra.

In Swedish schools the English language is to replace German next autumn.

In the Tanganyika Legislative Council, Africans, Indians, and Europeans will in future sit side by side.

At the Daimler-Benz works at Stuttgart a streamlined racing car with six wheels was discovered; it is believed to have a top speed of 450 m.p.h.

A JET-PROPELLED helicopter has been made in the U.S.

Some of the cows bred for Europe during the war by the Church of the Brethren in America have arrived in France, and have been distributed to municipal dairies, orphanages, hospitals, and other institutions.

The people of Cape Province have sent 55 tons of food to Britain as a Christmas gift. The destroyers Roebuck and Eskimo are bringing it.

A deep-rooted and tenacious plant found in the Belgian Congo is to be named Sedum Churchillianum.

There was great rejoicing in Tirana, capital of Albania, when it became known that the Three Great Powers had decided to recognise the Albanian Provisional Government.

In the recent general election in Bulgaria over 70 per cent of the electorate took part.

A WORLD'S non-stop flight record has been claimed for a Super-Fortress which flew 8198 miles from Guam to Washington in 35 hours 5 minutes. The previous record was made in 1938 by R.A.F. Vickers Wellesleys—7158 miles from Egypt to Port Darwin in Australia.

President Roosevelt's stamp collection, with an estimated value of £25,000, is to be offered for sale early next year.

"Climb Mount Nitaka" was a code sentence wirelessly from Tokyo on December 5, 1941. It was the signal for the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour.

Australia's fourth Victory loan of £85,000,000 has been oversubscribed.

A Chilean authoress and poet has been awarded the 1945 Nobel Prize for Literature; the award for Chemistry has gone to a Finnish professor for agricultural research; and for Physics to an Austrian for research on atomic energy.

A trade delegation representing the Indian States (with a population of nearly 100 million) will shortly visit this country to place orders.

HOME NEWS REEL

At the annual meeting of the British Osteopathic Association in London recently, a scheme for a college for osteopathy (bone-setting) was announced. It is proposed to establish the college next year.

Government housing experts are preparing plans for a permanent prefabricated house of two storeys made entirely of pressed steel.

Admiral Sir Max Horton, who was C-in-C of the Western Approaches during the most difficult phase of the U-boat campaign, has retired; so has Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, victor of the Battle of the River Plate.

More than 100 German U-boats are to be towed out into the Atlantic from Scotland and Northern Ireland and then sunk.

A battalion of Foot Guards called the Westminster Garrison Battalion, part of whose duty during the war was to guard Mr. Churchill when he was at the Prime Minister's country house, Chequers, is to be disbanded.

A 32-pound cod was caught with rod and line by a fisherman at Lowestoft.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

THE 1st Drayton, Portsmouth, Scout Troop is to build a Memorial Hall to B.P. The building will also be dedicated to twelve former members of the Troop who fell in the war.

The International Committee of the Boy Scouts World Organisation has met in London, its first meeting since 1939. Among the matters discussed was the organisation of the Sixth World Jamboree, to be held in France in 1947.

Gallant Conduct Medals (2nd Class) have been awarded to

The first York passenger plane to arrive in Britain from South Africa in the new direct service completed the journey from Johannesburg to Hurn airport, near Bournemouth, in 63 hours.

London post offices reported 1300 incidents of flying bombs and rockets between June, 1944, and March, 1945. Of the staff on duty 13 were killed and 213 injured.

THE National Gallery is having an exhibition of the chief paintings acquired by the National Art-Collections Fund; it is in honour of Sir Robert Witt, who has resigned the Chairmanship of this fund, which he has held since 1920.

Post-war sleeping cars on the G.W.R. are to have plastic fittings and furnishings.

Early in the New Year shoes made of plastic material will be on sale. The base of their plastic compound is carbide of calcium, a substance, once used in bicycle lamps.

During the six years of war Britain exported industrial diamonds and rough stones valued at over £100,000,000.

two Church Lads Brigade members: Robert Harris (All Saints', Newport Company), who although a non-swimmer, rescued a child from a river; and Dennis Taberner (All Saints', Notting Hill Company), who also rescued a boy from drowning and helped to apply artificial respiration.

Corporal Thomas David Stevens, aged 17, of the 2nd Hastings and St Leonards Company, has been awarded the Boys Brigade Cross for Heroism for saving a soldier from drowning.

EXERCISE MUSK OX

CANADIAN soldiers and airmen are now training hard for an adventure over three thousand miles of the Canadian Arctic. It will, however, be much more than an adventure. Men of the Maple Leaf who helped to liberate Europe will test the mobility of vehicles travelling over snow, and will obtain valuable information on air navigation in the Arctic, on dropping supplies from the air, and matters of importance to research workers.

This operation, which will take 81 days, is to be called Exercise Musk Ox, following, presumably, the custom which began during the war when we had Operation Fido, and so on. The men will have bases at Churchill on the shores of Hudson Bay, and, later, at Edmonton in Alberta.

MORE TINNED SALMON

THE salmon catch in British Columbia this year is three times that of last year, and as a result Britain will benefit during the next few months. Last year British Columbia sent 1,097,500 cases, each containing 48 lbs of tinned salmon, to this country. This year it is hoped to send twice as much.

British Columbia's canning industry greatly increased during the war years, and her 20 canneries employ 23,000 people.

THE HONOURS OF SCOTLAND

ONCE more the Scottish Regalia, often referred to as the "Honours of Scotland," are on view to the public in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle. At the beginning of the war they were carefully packed and removed to a safe place in the country.

The Regalia consist of the Crown, which was made about 1540 for James V, the Sceptre, the Sword of State, the Mace and Jewel of St Andrew's, and a diamond and ruby ring worn by Charles I. In 1707, after the Union, the Scottish Regalia were placed in a locked chest in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle and this was not opened until a hundred years later, in the presence of Sir Walter Scott.

FEET FIRST

IT has been said that an army marches on its stomach, but the work of the South African Provision Office during the war showed that Army feet are still considered to be as important.

Because of South Africa's excellent leather her factories were given large contracts for Allied footwear; and since 1941 about 8,000,000 pairs of shoes, boots, and sandals have been sent from Durban to Servicemen in all parts of the world.

CONFIDENCE NEEDED

IN peace the United Nations must learn the language of confidence or they would lose what they won in war.

Mr Anthony Eden said this when he was installed recently as the new Chancellor of Birmingham University. In saying that peace had not been won Mr Eden remarked that the nations lacked confidence in each other. In war the Allied nations would take great risks, confident in the pledges of each other's good faith. But in peace they could only speak the language of confidence haltingly.



A Circus Elephant at Kingston-on-Thames Finds a Food Stall Tempting

A RUSSIAN GARLAND

Folk Tales of the Soviet Union (Herbert Jenkins, 5s).

ALMOST every country in the world has its treasury of stories that have delighted the people from time immemorial. Russia is certainly no exception, and in this attractive little book Gerard Shelley gives translations of 27 tales familiar to various peoples of the Soviet Republics.

Here we may read of the Stingy Frog, the Fox with a Hundred Brains, and other animal fables; the Georgian tale of how Hecho the Lazybones came to grief through his own folly, and other stories adorning a moral, and of the adventures of peasants who ultimately, as in so many of our own stories, live "happily ever after." Some of the stories have a very modern twist (Stalin figures in one of them); all of them will be new to most readers in this country.

DO YOU WANT AN AIR-RAID SIREN?

THE air-raid sirens, of unhappy memory, are to be demobilised.

Local Authorities may now dispose of these alarm systems and the methods of ridding themselves of them are being worked out by the Councils. Some of the fortunate have been able to sell the sirens to local factories, which use them to summon their workers back to their jobs, and others are to be used to call the part-time men of the NFS to duty in the event of fire.

It is not likely, however, that the sirens will be offered as nesting places for birds, despite the presence of eggs found in one siren which had no occasion to be sounded!

FREE CHRISTMAS CARDS

CHRISTMAS cards to encourage thrift are being issued by the National Savings Committee. These cards provide the opportunity not only of sending seasonal greetings but of helping the nation. There is a coloured cover showing a boy and a girl in a peaceful landscape, and the other pages have spaces to which can be fixed a gift of Savings Stamps. These Christmas cards are issued free to those buying Savings Stamps, and will soon be available at all Post Offices.

A TENTH BIRTHDAY

THE Young Springbok, which is a children's newspaper of South Africa, first appeared in November 1935, sponsored by the National Thrift Organisation.

In the ten years since nearly 2,000,000 copies have been distributed to schools all over South Africa, and exchange copies have been sent to thrift clubs in many other countries.

In a birthday message, The Young Springbok says: "The boys and girls who were the first readers of our paper are now no longer at school. Some will be studying at university, others will have started apprenticeship; all will have begun their after-school life, and we trust that the practice of looking ahead, learnt while members of the school savings clubs, will be ever a blessing to them."

THE BLIND MAYOR

FOR the first time in its 500 years of municipal history the City of Newcastle-on-Tyne has elected a blind man, Alderman J. A. Clydesdale, as Lord Mayor. He read his oath of allegiance to the Crown and of service to the city from a specially prepared Braille script.

TRYING IT ON

"THE boy—what will he become?" an old advertisement used to ask, and the question was again briefly debated in a London street recently.

A lady hastening to catch the afternoon post was overtaken by a young cyclist with a satchel of newspapers. Guessing that the letters in her hand were being taken to the pillarbox some distance away, he brightly asked: "Will you deliver my papers down that road, lady?"

"How many are there to be delivered?" she laughingly inquired. He mentioned the numbers of four houses, each standing back in its own garden, whereupon she politely but firmly declined the honour of acting as his deputy. Said a neighbour who had heard the dialogue: "That boy will go far!" "Not if he can help it," was her hurrying friend's retort.

HISTORY UNDER THE WATERS

PARCHMENTS containing the history of 16th and 17th century Germany have been recovered from a sunken barge in Linden Docks, Hanover. These parchments give the history of old Rhenish princes, castles, and towns, and also of the governments of the Central and Lower Rhine areas. They had been stored at Dusseldorf for the past three centuries, but the RAF raids caused their removal to Brunswick by barge. But the RAF sank the barge also.

The barge has now been raised, and German experts, supervised by the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives branch of the British Control Commission, are restoring the parchments, a job expected to take about two years.

FEEDING GERMANY

GERMANY's food situation, as winter grips the country, is a grim one. Mr J. B. Hynd, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is our Minister responsible for the British Section Control Councils in Germany and Austria, recently gave some details of what he described as the desperate efforts being made by the British Government to avert hunger and consequent disease.

Britain, not long ago, secured 112,500 tons of wheat for Germany which was taken from world supplies. To relieve the potato shortage in Germany we sent 50,000 tons of our home-grown potatoes which were surplus to our needs. Our occupying authorities have also organised tens of thousands of emergency concentrated food rations in packs.

It is clear that Britain, for Humanity's sake, will do all she can to relieve Germany's desperate plight, but that with our own food supplies drastically reduced we cannot do everything, and that the situation in Germany will not further improve without the world's co-operation.

MONTY'S BERET

THE famous black beret worn by Field-Marshal Montgomery from Alamein to the close of the Tunisian campaign is now treasured in a glass case at Bovington—at the Dorset H Q of the Royal Tank Regiment.

A RED LETTER DAY

TUESDAY, August 6, 1946—the day after August Bank Holiday—will be a red letter day for many mothers and children.

On that day the Family Allowances Act will begin to take practical effect—something like two and a half million mothers may receive allowances for four and a half million children.

This announcement was made by Mr Griffiths, Minister of National Insurance, when he attended a reception to Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M P, who was largely instrumental in getting the Family Allowances Bill introduced in Parliament. Miss Rathbone said that the new Act was only the first instalment, and that other Acts would follow which would remove the economic barrier to parenthood.

PATIENCE DOES IT

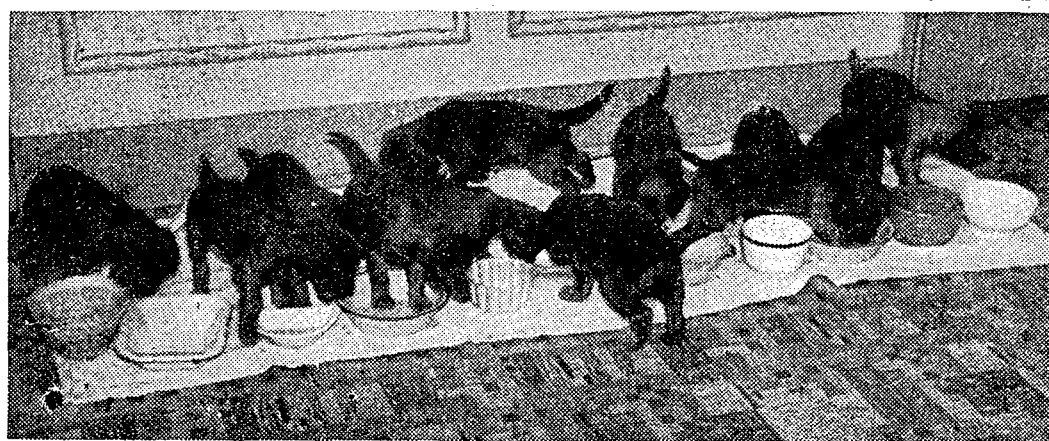
CECIL H. WILSON, a former Member of Parliament who has just died at the age of 83, was a keen Temperance man. He used to display temperance posters in the garden of his home in Sheffield. Time and time again these were destroyed, together with the board on which they appeared, by people of different views about drink, but Cecil Wilson persisted in replacing them, and in the end they were allowed to remain.

GUIDING ARCHITECT FOR HOUSING

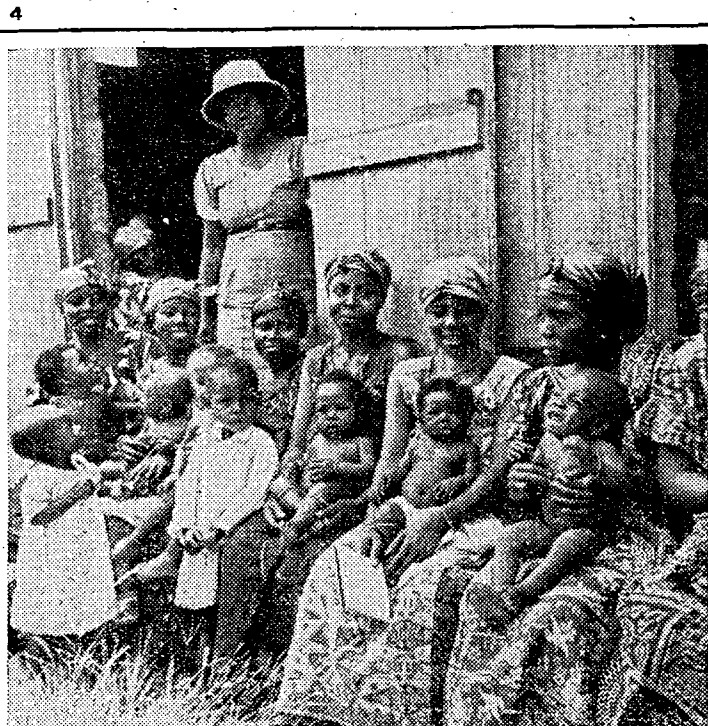
THE Ministry of Health have enlisted the services of Mr J. H. Forshaw, architect to the London County Council, to help in the nation's housing plans.

He has been appointed the Ministry's chief architect and housing consultant.

Mr Forshaw, who was the part author, with Sir Patrick Abercrombie, of the County of London Plan, will bring not only considerable practical experience to this work, but also vision and a deep love of beauty.



Their Last Meal Together Before Going to Different Owners



Keeping Young Africa Healthy

Happy Gold Coast mothers with their babies waiting their turn at the Princess Marie Louise Clinic at Accra, which provides medical care for the children and instruction in baby welfare for the mothers.

RIGHT AGAINST RIGHT IN PALESTINE

A FEW weeks ago the CN told the story of Palestine, entangled today in a conflict of right with right—the cause of two great peoples, the Arabs on the one hand, and that of the Jews on the other.

Recently, Mr Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, stepped right into the picture. He gave an attentive House of Commons a general review and an outline of a plan for trying to solve this problem, which, he said, has been "one of the most baffling in the world."

The United States are to take a hand with Great Britain in an effort to try to settle matters. Mr Bevin announced that the United States have agreed to the setting up of an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, which is to examine, on the spot, and with the utmost possible speed, political, economic, and social conditions in Palestine, and also the position of the Jews in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi or Fascist aggression. After hearing the views of both Arabs and Jews, the Committee are to make recommendations for both an interim solution of the problem and a permanent solution which

can be submitted to the United Nations Organisation.

Mr Bevin said that Britain could not divest herself of her duties and responsibilities under the Palestine mandate while that mandate continues, and that he proposed, therefore, to consult the Arabs to ensure that there would be no interruption of Jewish immigration at the present rate during the inquiry, and to seek other temporary arrangements for dealing with the problem until a permanent solution—if possible, an agreed one—could be evolved.

Mr Bevin emphasised that the problem of the Jews who were victims of Nazi aggression could not be dealt with only in relation to Palestine.

The Palestine problem, the Foreign Secretary went on to say, is not one which can be settled by force, and any attempt to do so by any party would be resolutely dealt with.

Everyone will hope that the combined wisdom of Britain and America, together with a realisation by the Arabs and Jews that their mutual interests are being considered, will lead to a peaceful solution of this conflict of right against right.

New Code For Nurses

THIS country is desperately short of hospital nurses, not to mention hospital domestic staff. About 33,000 more nurses are urgently needed, and in an endeavour to get them, and so avoid the closing of more hospital wards, the Ministry of Health have issued a new code for hospital nurses, set out in a booklet called *Staffing the Hospitals*.

There will be better pay for nurses in the New Year; but pay is not everything, and among other amenities set forth in the new code, which "should operate as soon as circumstances permit,"

are: training to be planned so that there is adequate time for study; hours of duty to be 96 a fortnight; four weeks' paid holiday a year; one day off a week; single bedrooms, properly decorated and furnished; shampoo rooms, and facilities for personal washing and ironing; quiet quarters for night nurses; libraries, and reading and recreation rooms; tennis courts; and a room where they can receive guests.

Recruits to the nursing profession, the booklet states, must have a reasonable assurance that they will be happy in their work.

Sea Saga

The Battle of the Narrow Seas, by Lieut-Commander Peter Scott (Country Life Ltd, 15s net).

FOR six years the battle went on in the North Sea and the Channel, and occasionally we at home were reminded of this by newspaper and wireless. "Our light coastal forces attacked an enemy convoy off the coast of Holland," we would hear, with the bare facts that so many enemy, or perhaps our own, ships were damaged or sunk. There were numerous actions of this kind in which the little ships took part. The enemy, too, sent his E-boats and R-boats to attack our coastal convoys; and it was the task of the little ships to fight them off.

For the most part our light coastal forces hunted by night, seeking the enemy where they could; but they also had big parts at Dunkirk, St Nazaire, Dieppe, and again on D Day.

The 9 O'clock News

This book is a history of the Light Coastal Forces in war, and fortunate indeed is this branch of the Royal Navy in having as its historian Lieut-Commander Peter Scott, an officer of vast experience with the little ships. Whether he is describing actions in which he took part or those of others he makes the scenes live, so that mere landlubbers can catch many of the thrills of the chase and encounters which sometimes lasted for hours yet were told in the news bulletins in a few matter-of-fact words.

In the war years the peak hour for listeners was 9 p.m., when the main news bulletin was broadcast. One night in April, 1943, Peter Scott was leading a force of gunboats down into the Baie de la Seine. "Soon after 9 o'clock one of the boats broke down and we all stopped while the repair was effected," he writes. "In the silence as we lay there, someone shouted across, 'Did you hear the nine o'clock news? Hitch has been killed!'"

"Hitch" — Lieutenant - Commander Robert Hitchens — was one of the greatest figures of Coastal Forces. "Most of the tactical theory of motor gunboats was first developed and practised by him. But the chief thing about him was the way he could lead and the confidence he instilled into the officers and men of his flotilla. . . . But it wasn't limited to his flotilla, this inspiration. It spread around and developed the spirit which put our coastal forces on top whenever they met the enemy, by virtue not of their guns but of their determination. . . . In peacetime Hitch was a country solicitor, and most of the members of this force which he had inspired so much were, like him, men who had forsaken their normal avocations to become wartime sailors."

The numerous illustrations in this splendid book include eight colour plates reproduced from oil paintings by the author, as well as several of his portrait drawings.

HANK'S RETREAT

HANK, a snapping turtle which was missed from Melbourne Zoo nineteen years ago after having been in captivity for three years, has only now turned up again. He was found in the reeds of the swan pond!

The EDITOR'S TABLE

CIVIC PRIDE

ONE of the good things which seems to have come out of the war is a growth of civic pride.

In many towns civic societies have been formed to keep a watchful eye on local developments; to preserve buildings of historical or artistic value and scenes of natural beauty; to encourage cultural activities; and to awaken a sense of citizenship.

Sunderland Civic Society is offering big money prizes to grown-ups and schoolchildren in a competition calling for original and practical suggestions for improving the amenities of the shipbuilding town; and there are similar activities elsewhere.

Too often in the past have local authorities been left to plough a lone furrow in town affairs. They should appreciate this awakening of local interest.

Giving Us Socks

NOR least among the minor annoyances of the last few years are the short socks which men have been forced to wear by Government decree.

These abbreviated half-hose were really no more than quarter-hose; and they either sat wearily and uncomfortably on the ankles, or else gave up the unequal struggle and sank exhausted to the shoe tops. Most men have felt that austerity was here carried, literally, to extreme lengths.

However, the lessening demands of the Services have allowed the Board of Trade to relent, and they have at long last removed the ban on the making of long socks. At the same time they have tempered the good news with the warning that some months may elapse before they are available in the shops. For socks a little longer we must wait a little longer.

CARRY ON

Grow in Virtue

GIVING all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge;

And to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness;

And to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity.

For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

St Peter

FRIENDSHIP

WHEN true friends meet in adverse hour,
Tis like a sunbeam through a shower;
A watery ray an instant seen,
The darkly closing clouds between.

Sir Walter Scott

YOUNG OFFENDER

SOME Borstal boys have reached Dartmoor prison, in spite of the public outcry, in which the CN joined, against the Government's plan.

The cells in which the young prisoners are to live have been redecorated and re-equipped, but all the embellishments possible will not make Dartmoor Prison a fit and proper place for young offenders.

When we first heard of it, we

Peacetime

A DEPUTATION of London women has spoken to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health urging the continuation of nurseries for children under five, and for compulsion on all local authorities to provide such nurseries where there is a need.

Reply was given that welfare authorities are to be asked to work out with local education authorities how a comprehensive nursery service could best be organised.

This matter of day nurseries in peacetime needs to be handled with great care. Many mothers, having been wage-earners in wartime, want to continue as

Under the E

BRITAIN is too crowded.
Doesn't matter so long
as it is full of good feeling.

PETER
WANT
KN

MOST young people do
not know what they
want. They want to know.

A MAN says his job takes
him all over England.
But he first took the job.

A FILM producer says
stars need a lot of
training. Do they go to
night school?

MOST children dislike
learning poetry. Think
it hard lines.



If a pe
ing chi
trying

The Dy

THE warm sun is failing, the
bleak wind is wailing,
The bare boughs are sighing, the
pale flowers are dying,
And the year
On the earth her deathbed, in a
shroud of leaves dead,
Is lying.
Come months, come away,
From November to May,
In your saddest array;
Follow the bier
Of the dead cold year,
And like dim shadows watch
by her sepulchre.

The First Possession

WE need examples of people
who, leaving Heaven to de-
cide whether they are to rise in the
world, decide for themselves that
they will be happy in it, and have
resolved to seek not greater
wealth, but simple pleasure; not
higher future, but deeper felicity
—to make the first of possessions,
self-possession.

Ruskin

RS AT DARTMOOR

described the proposal as a monstrous one. We repeat that; and we hope that public agitation will continue to be so vehement that the Government will realise their mistake and decide, after all, on a different arrangement for those elder boys who have fallen severely by the wayside and who need help and hope, and an atmosphere in which they can make good and which will never be found in Dartmoor Prison.

Nurseries

such, and some have no choice. But day nurseries must not be allowed to become a means for parents to evade their responsibilities.

The acid test, always, should be, What is best for the child?

A Handsome Rise

WE read that the President of the New York Stock Exchange has signed a new contract under which he gets a yearly salary of £83,000 instead of his former meagre £12,000. A pretty good increase this must seem to ordinary mortals, most of whom have a struggle to muster enough courage to ask for another ten shillings a week.

ditor's Table

PUCK
S TO
OW

FRENCH women are wearing their hair so high they cannot put a hat on. The height of fashion.

SOME people would like to have a bath on a train journey. Others prefer to dip into a book.

NO sacks are to be had in Lincolnshire. So workers are not afraid of getting it.

A WRITER of jazz music tried to get a start as a composer in London. Then decided to give his listeners a start.

ing Year

The chill rain is falling, the nipt worm is crawling,
The rivers are swelling, the thunder is knelling
For the year;
The blithe swallows are flown,
And the lizards each gone
To his dwelling.
Come, months, come away;
Put on white, black, and grey;
Let your light sisters play—
Ye, follow the bier.
Of the dead cold year,
And make her grave green with
tear on tear. *Shelley*

BROWNING'S FAITH

I TRUST in nature for the stable laws
Of beauty and utility. Spring shall plant
And autumn garner to the call of Time.
I trust in God—the right shall be the right,
And other than the wrong, while He endure.

Landscape Design

WHEN opening a conference of Landscape Architects, Mr Silkin, Minister of Town and Country Planning, spoke of our wastage, without replacements, of the English achievements in landscape design which reached their peak in the eighteenth century and provided us with a rich, mature legacy. Landscape architects, he said, should be brought in at the beginning and not the end of planning schemes.

In our view this is a point of prime importance. The Queen Anne and Georgian eras gave us grace and beauty in landscape; the succeeding industrial age brought a haphazard, inartistic development of land from which we in this twentieth century are still suffering.

Fine buildings in fine and suitable settings must be our aim, now, if we are to save this fair land of ours from further spoliation.

Between the Goalposts

THERE has been more than ordinary interest in the tour in this country made by the fine Moscow Dynamo football team. Association football is very popular in Russia, where it is played in the summer, because grounds are covered with snow in the winter.

Sport can be a potent means of spreading good-will and common interests; and Britain, through her love of team games, does exercise a quiet influence for good on other nations.

Everyone is glad that the great land of the Hammer and Sickle that held firm against the aggressor has found common ground with her wartime ally between the goalposts.

JUST AN IDEA

As Francis Bacon wrote, Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight.

Belief in Goodness

THERE is scarcely a single joy or sorrow, within the experience of our fellow-creatures, which we have not tasted; yet the belief in the good and beautiful has never forsaken us. It has been medicine to us in sickness, richness in poverty, and the best part of all that ever delighted us in health and success.

Leigh Hunt

A Prayer For Knowledge

ALMIGHTY God, the giver of wisdom, without whose help resolutions are vain, without whose blessing study is ineffectual, enable me if it be Thy will to attain such knowledge as may qualify me to direct the doubtful and instruct the ignorant; to prevent wrongs and terminate contentions; and grant that I may use that knowledge which I shall attain to Thy glory and my own salvation, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

Dr Johnson

Our Old Master of Music

DURING the last few days many of us have been renewing our delight in the music of one of England's greatest composers, and some have paid homage at his grave in Westminster Abbey. There on a tablet we can read these words: *Here lies Henry Purcell, Esqr, who left this life and is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded.*

Such was the tribute his contemporaries paid to this great master of melody, 250 years ago, and though his masterpieces went out of favour for a time when the great Handel—who deigned to borrow many a passage from him—enthralled all men in his adopted country, Purcell has steadily regained his high place in the hearts of all lovers of music.

The Young Chorister

Henry Purcell was born in a musical home in St Anne's Lane, Westminster, two years before the Restoration of Charles II. His earliest memory was of his father, clad in the scarlet livery of the Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, setting out to sing in the Coronation service. This chorister played the lute, the viol, and other instruments, and taught them to his little boy, while his mother helped to teach him singing.

So when Henry was six and his father had died he, too, became a chorister in the Chapel Royal under the care of his uncle Thomas, composer-in-ordinary to the King, and later of Dr Blow, the Abbey organist.

Already a composer of anthems, at 22 Henry succeeded Dr Blow, and in the following year published his "Sonatas of three parts for two violins and bass and organ or harpsicord," the first to be printed of many compositions which include King Arthur, with words by John Dryden, Dido and Aeneas, an opera he wrote at 17 for a girls' school, and the famous Ode for St Cecilia's Day.

It was on another St Cecilia's Day in 1694 that his famous Te Deum and Jubilate were first performed, and in that year, too, he composed the funeral service for Queen Mary in which occurs the lovely anthem Thou Knowest, Lord.

But Henry himself was only to enchant the world for another year, for he passed on at 37, having written during his last sickness the song beginning From rosy bowers.

Great as a pure musician, Purcell was also a writer of tunes beloved by the ordinary people, and his country is certainly grateful to him for his Lillibullero, which whistled King James out of three kingdoms, and became familiar again as a rousing prelude to news bulletins during the war.

A NEW CUNARDER

EARLY next year John Brown & Co, the famous Scottish ship-builders, will begin work on a sister ship for the Mauretania. This post-war Cunarder will be almost 36,000 tons, and will break away from all Cunard traditions. The beam will be similar to that of a huge motor yacht, the bows will be like those of the Normandie, and there will be only one funnel and one mast.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

THE scarcity of paper during the war resulted in a tremendous reduction in the number of calendars and almanacs sent out at the year end, and even now with hostilities well over, this December will probably show little improvement, even though the official limitations on their production have been removed.

For many years a number of printers have specialised in calendar production, and from the March of each year their travellers would cover the country carrying ranges of designs varying from simple letterpress (on which the customer's name and address could be dropped in) to elaborate coloured and illustrated specimens.

The calendar is of great antiquity; it came originally from the Arabs, and their name for it still persists AL MANAK—the diary. As a race, they were given to the study of astronomy and astrology, and never engaged in any business without consulting the stars. Roman contact with the Arabs brought the custom to Europe, and to this day almanacs in many countries carry astrological detail. We still have our prophetic publications.

Calendar is the Roman equivalent for the Arabic almanac, the Calends being the first days of the Roman months. In ancient Rome it was the custom to call together the citizens on the first day of each month, and inform them of the time of the New Moon, and the festival and sacred days. In later times, the festi, or calendar, was posted up in public places.

The Danish invaders of Britain also brought their calendar with them. This was the Runic or Hog almanac, and contained the order of the feasts, characters bearing the days of the week, seasonal symbols, and the golden number.

Early calendars were sometimes engraved on wooden leaves, bound together like a book, and sometimes on the scabbards of swords, daggers, and walking staves. The characters were either Runic or Gothic letters. After the introduction of printing the almanac was not confined to one year, but calculated for several years, one of the first of these being issued at Nantes in 1463.

With the Reformation the custom of placing an almanac in the Bible began, especially in Family Bibles, and when a tax-came in of a shilling a year for each annual almanac, or ten shillings for perpetual ones, those

in Bibles and Prayer Books were exempt.

The Oxford Almanack adorned with quaint hieroglyphics, and containing a history of the University, was compiled by Maurice Wheeler, canon of Christchurch in 1673. It so injured the sale of the Stationers Company's publications, who held a monopoly licence from James I for calendar production, that the company offered the University an annual fee to stop the publication.

Tannes Almanack appeared in 1656, and another one even more famous in its day was issued by Francis Moore in 1698. Moore's had an astounding sale of over half a million copies. Compiled by Andrews, a schoolmaster, its predictions achieved wide fame and were believed in implicitly by vast numbers of the people.

In 1775 a bookseller named Carnan broke the Stationers' monopoly, but then continued to stifle competition for another 50 years, buying up rival publications and suppressing them. The issue of the British Almanack by the Society of Useful Knowledge in 1828 finally ended the Company's monopoly.

Ancient Customs

During the recent mayoral inaugurations some curious ancient customs were observed. Here are a few examples.

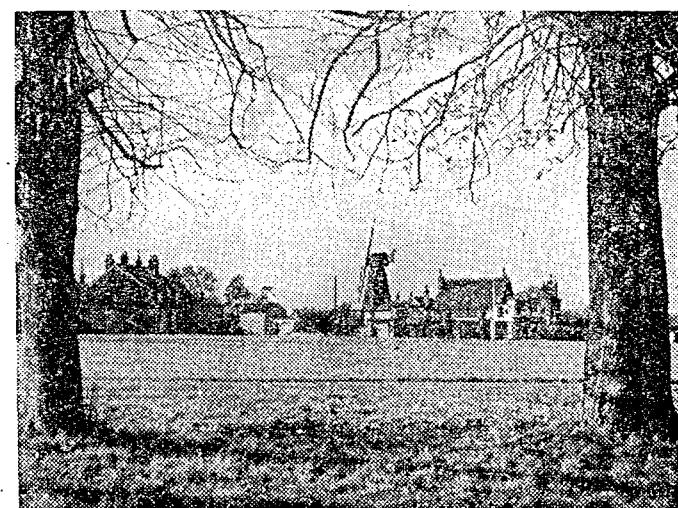
AT Grantham the new mayor was tapped on the head—gently, of course—with the municipal mallet, before taking the chair.

AT Dunstable the mayor was bumped up and down rather vigorously before being vested with his chain of office.

AT High Wycombe not only the civic chief but all the town councillors were one by one put on a weighing machine, their weight being carefully noted.

AT Bournemouth the new mayor had to kiss his predecessor on both cheeks.

AT Brightlingsea the mayor and town councillors were initiated in the parish church belfry.



THIS ENGLAND

The village green and windmill at Meopham, Kent

HOME FROM CHINA

HUNDREDS of British people from China are coming home for Christmas, very many of them after years in internment—Home for Christmas! Mr Ralph Lapwood, just returned, has been telling a CN correspondent about his experiences with the China Industrial Co-operatives.

There are over fifty thousand working members of this remarkable movement in China. They comprise small co-operative groups weaving blankets and cloths, larger groups in agriculture, co-operative miners digging for the valuable tungsten metals, and miners washing the western Chinese rivers for gold.

Mr Lapwood, who is a professor of mathematics in Yenching University, believes that co-operatives are playing an important part in educating the new China in democratic ways by teaching their members how to be self-governing and how to manage their affairs in partnership.

To get about in an area of over a thousand square miles to these small co-operatives Mr Lapwood travelled in a small American truck. It ran first on American petrol, then Russian petrol, and finally on Chinese petrol secured from newly-discovered wells in the far north-west. When the petrol gave out the drivers resorted to alcohol distilled from wheat or rice or sweet potatoes.

Another home-comer from China is Dr Douglas Harman of the London Missionary Society's hospital in Changchow. Owing to lack of transport this doctor and his family had to walk the first fifty miles, the three small children being put into baskets on the ends of bamboo poles and carried on the shoulders of carriers. The next stage of the journey was on a river boat where the British family was accommodated on deck while the

pole-men slowly pushed the boat down-river.

The third stage of the journey home was in an omnibus normally used for delivering salt to Chinese villages. In this rickety contraption the family travelled for many days, spending the nights in wayside inns. The omnibus was driven on a concoction of camphor and turpentine which created such an atmosphere in the bus that everyone suffering from the slightest cold was soon relieved of it. The next stage home was in an American Army plane which flew the family to India.

Altogether it is estimated that some five hundred British missionaries are now on their way home to Britain from China after living in isolated regions of China as well as in internment—home after long and hard years of exile.

Danes & the British Army

It has now been arranged that 5000 Danes are to enlist in the British Army. There are 72 interpreters in Britain ready to help the Danish recruits when they arrive. The first contingent of 600 Danes is to be welcomed at the depot of the Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) at Canterbury, for King Christian is Colonel-in-Chief of this regiment.

The Buffs—as the regiment is always called—is one of the oldest in the British Army and it takes its name from the buff-coloured facings—cuffs and collars—which the soldiers of this regiment wore in the days of scarlet tunics.

The War's Last Heroes

ONE of the last VCs to be won in the war was that of a Canadian naval airman, Lieutenant Robert Hampton Gray. The war was very near its end on August 9 this year when he took off from the aircraft-carrier Formidable to lead an attack on a Japanese destroyer close to the enemy mainland.

Anti-aircraft fire from the ground was terrific, and it set Lieutenant Gray's plane on fire, but he flew in very low so as to be sure of hitting his target and dropped his bombs accurately. It is tragic indeed that this heroic airman lost his life so near to the coming of peace.

A Nightmare Task

Two other naval men also won the VC near the end for their daring under-water exploit in a midgeet submarine. They were Lieutenant Ian Edward Fraser, DSC, and Leading Seaman James Joseph Magennis. On July 31 their duty was to sink the enemy cruiser Takao, near Singapore. They made their way in their tiny craft through seas thick with mines and found the Japanese cruiser almost aground in very shallow water. Yet Lieutenant Fraser put his submarine, at the risk of being discovered by the Japanese on board, right under the cruiser—the most convenient position for the work in hand.

Then Leading Seaman Magennis, the diver, began to fasten to the hull of the vessel the explosive charges called limpets. He had great difficulty in doing so because of oxygen escaping in telltale bubbles from his diving apparatus and because of his being obliged to scrape barnacles from the cruiser's sides. At last he fixed the limpets in place and, exhausted, returned to the submarine.

Through the Minefields

His and Lieutenant Fraser's trials were not yet over, for they found it far from easy to extricate the midgeet submarine from under the cruiser, and even after they had done so they had to face the long journey back through the minefields.

They succeeded, however, in all they set out to do, and never were VCs more deservedly won.

Two other under-sea men who were doing good work at the same time were Sub-Lieutenant Briggs of Australia and Sub-Lieutenant Bergius from Scotland who, between July 30 and August 1, travelled in a midgeet submarine to the Saigon River area, then occupied by the Japanese, and cut the under-water telegraph cables between Saigon and Hong Kong, and Saigon and Singapore. They undertook the task knowing that shortly before two other divers had lost their lives attempting the same task. Sub-Lieut Briggs and Sub-Lieut Bergius were both specially commended for their exploit.

Thus were our sailors faithful in their duty right to the last moment.

**At the kerb, halt.
Eyes right, eyes left.
If all clear, quick march!**



A Grateful Guillemot

This is Mary Parkinson, aged seven, of Whitley Bay, with her quaint pet Gilly whom she rescued from the North Sea with its feathers covered in oil.

OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVES

BRITISH railways use millions of tons of coal every year; on the run between Paddington and Plymouth, for instance, 6½ tons are shovelled by hand into the furnace. Now, owing to the acute shortage of coal, the GWR are experimenting with oil-burning locomotives. Eighteen heavy freight locomotives are being converted, and the first is expected to have its track test shortly.

These oil-burning locomotives will look almost the same as before, except for a large oil-storage tank in place of coal on the tender. This tank will hold 1800 gallons of oil—enough for a run of 250 miles.

As all these locomotives will be working in South Wales, hauling coal and freight trains of up to a thousand tons, the GWR is to construct two big refuelling plants, at Llanelly and Severn Tunnel Junction. Each of these plants will hold 36,000 gallons of oil.

On the engine, the oil will pass by gravity direct from the tank to the firebox, where it will be

sprayed by steam into the furnace. It will be the fireman's job to control the speed of oil and steam flow so that the best results are obtained, and also to see that the steam pressure is maintained at its proper level. Work on the footplate will be cleaner as there will be no coal dust or smuts, and little smoke from the chimney. Refuelling, too, will be quicker, cleaner, and easier.

The first of the locomotives has already undergone tests on the stationary engine-testing plant at Swindon, which enables water and fuel consumption and other technical details to be ascertained as if the locomotive were hauling a 1000-ton train at speed.

The new oil engines are expected to give the same results as coal-fired ones, with a great saving of time, labour, and precious coal (13,000 tons will be saved each year by these 18 locomotives) and if the experiment is successful GWR passenger engines, too, may be oil-fuelled in the future.

Motorists and Their Victims

ALL motorists today are obliged to take out what is called a Third Party Risk Insurance, so that if they knock someone down, and do not possess enough money to pay compensation to the victim, the insurance company or society will pay. But it often happened that a motorist neglected to take out this third party insurance, or was a thief in a stolen car, in which cases their victims might secure no compensation. Now a scheme has been announced by the Minister of War Transport under which the insurance companies have voluntarily combined to pay compensation to the victims of uninsured motorists.

It is a just and humane arrangement. Imagine, for example, the plight of a skilful surgeon, knocked down through no fault of his own, and his hands so badly damaged that he can never again practise his profession. To compensate him for his loss of earning his livelihood he needs perhaps several thousands of pounds, but if the motorist was not insured and was what the lawyers call "a man of

straw," that is, had little money, then his victim could get nothing.

There is still the problem of the car-criminal who knocks someone down, does not stop, and cannot be traced. In this case the insurance companies cannot hold themselves legally responsible to pay, but, the Minister announced, they would give sympathetic consideration to paying the victims of such callous behaviour.

All this, of course, in no way excuses motorists from stopping at once when an accident occurs or from taking out third party risk insurance.

MORE COBBLERS

DISABLED Servicemen and civilians are training as boot and shoe repairers, and 500 of them are at centres in London, Leicester, Northampton, and Glasgow. The rationing of footwear has meant more repairs, and the work of keeping foreign armies here adequately shod has meant the need for 65,000 cobblers, 5000 more than the peacetime figure.

BEDTIME CORNER

Mary's Attendance Record

MARY gasped in dismay as she turned the corner and saw that the Dalehurst village clock said it was a quarter past nine. She had missed her bus. "Oh, our clock at home must be dreadfully slow, now I shall be late for school the first time this term," she thought, nearly crying with vexation.

Her school, which was two miles away, began at half-past nine, and that was when the next bus was due.

Bravely she decided to try to run all the way. But after trotting for half a mile she was so puffed she had to walk. She started running again when she had got her breath back, but soon her legs ached and she knew she could not manage it. It was a bitter disappointment, but she was proud of her attendance record which, till today, had been the best in the school.

When at last she arrived the school building seemed quiet, as it always did when everyone was in class.

In the hall as Mary entered, the headmistress was replacing the telephone receiver and saying to another mistress: "What queer questions people ask one. That was the Vicar of Dalehurst asking if we know anyone who can



mend church clocks. The one at Dalehurst keeps gaining and is now three-quarters of an hour fast!" Then she saw Mary, who was panting and laughing at the same time.

"Why, Mary dear," she said, "why ever are you so early? We've only just finished breakfast."

Mary realised what had happened. "Daddy set his watch by the Dalehurst clock yesterday," she laughed. "Then he set our clock by his watch. So I started early and missed the bus before mine!"

The two mistresses joined in her laughter.

De Gaulle's Thorny Path

THOUGH unanimously elected Head of the French Provisional Government by the National Assembly, General De Gaulle encountered unexpected difficulties in forming a cabinet.

That millions of French people want De Gaulle as leader was shown by their support of his policy in the recent plebiscites.

Only once before in French history has a leader received such enthusiastic support, and that was when Napoleon was voted First Consul in 1800, Consul for life in 1802, and Emperor in 1804. But De Gaulle is a very different leader from the self-seeking Bonaparte. He is a man of the highest integrity who has devoted his life to self-sacrificing service to his passionately-loved country.

De Gaulle was brought up in a devoutly religious home in Lille and joined the French army as an officer in 1912. He fought heroically in the war of 1914-18. After that war he was noted as a very able officer, but the books he wrote warning his fellow-countrymen of the new sort of mechanised war with tanks and bombers which he was certain would come to pass were, unhappily, disregarded in France. The Germans, on the contrary,

profited well by such teaching, as they showed in 1940 when Panzer divisions overran France.

De Gaulle was then French Under-Secretary of State for War, but it was too late for him to save France. He came to England and raised an army of Frenchmen, first called the Free French and then the Fighting French. Throughout the war he was the inspiration of the Resistance Movement in France itself. The Germans detested and feared him, hunted down his supporters like animals, forbade the mention of his name. Once French students marched through Paris holding aloft two wooden poles. They were wildly cheered by the onlookers, to the bewilderment of the slow-witted Germans who only later realised that the French for "two poles" is "deux gaules" (De Gaulle).

We may feel sure that, whatever the Assembly may decide, General De Gaulle will always serve France, and all will pray that strength may be given to him in his difficult task.

A VERY IMPORTANT ART

IN view of the Higher Technological Education Committee's recommendation that the ablest technicians in industry should undergo special administrative courses, a scheme recently launched is of interest.

This is the establishment of an Administrative Staff College in the Thames Valley, and near three universities, where men and women from industry, commerce, the Services, the trade unions, and central and local government can study the principles of effective administration.

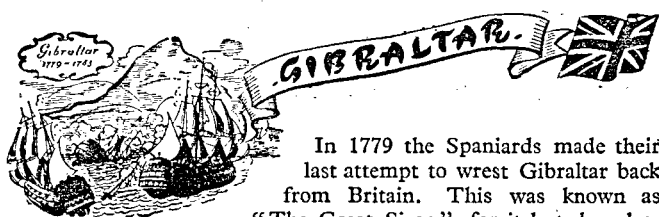
Administration is, indeed, a

thing of the moment, and quite rightly, for never before in the history of the world has there been greater need for first-class administrators, with imagination, resource, courage, personality, and broad human understanding. But the right material needs training, as well as experience.

As Sir Hector Hetherington, Principal of Glasgow University, has stated in this connection, administration is not an end in itself but rather the business of providing the conditions under which the work of a team can result in the achievement of some co-operative purpose.

ROUND THE WORLD WITH BSA

No. 17



In 1779 the Spaniards made their last attempt to wrest Gibraltar back from Britain. This was known as "The Great Siege", for it lasted no less than 3½ years! Hemmed in between the Spanish land forces and their fleet, the defenders suffered greatly from hunger and disease, although British ships made several gallant breakthroughs to get supplies to them. After eighteen months the Spaniards opened a fierce land bombardment, causing great destruction and loss of life; but the garrison held firm under eight months' almost continuous fire, and finally wiped out the Spanish batteries.

The defence of Gibraltar during this war was no less determined and heroic, and its inhabitants are again looking forward to well-earned enjoyment of the cricket matches and cycle rides which were so popular. Keen cyclists are longing, like you, for the day when they can have a new B.S.A. Supplies will soon be coming through—so keep in touch with your dealer!

BSA

THE BICYCLE YOU CAN'T BEAT!

B.S.A. Cycles Ltd., Birmingham, 11.



23 CHILDREN EVERY WEEK

It is an alarming thought that under present conditions on our roads, one out of every 30 schoolboys and girls in this country is destined to be either killed or injured before leaving school. Every week 23 children are killed in road accidents. This appalling sacrifice of Young Britain was described in a recent broadcast by Mr G. R. Strauss of the Ministry of War Transport.

He said that half of the deaths on our roads in daylight are of children, and these tragic figures are likely to increase as more cars come on to the roads.

Mr Strauss referred to the grim irony of our wartime efforts to protect children from bombs when more people were killed on the roads than by bombs. We were in more danger of being knocked down by a vehicle than of being hit by a bomb, and with Peace the road danger has now increased. He emphasised that most accidents are due to careless behaviour.

The C.N. has already heartily welcomed the Government's Road Safety campaign, and as heartily agrees with Mr Strauss when he says that this campaign is no stunt but an earnest effort to raise a new generation of road-users actively and instinctively practising simple road safety rules—the first of which is, *At the kerb, halt, look right, look left.*

Let Sleeping Tortoises Lie

TORTOISES that have the run of the summer garden are now digging in for the winter, and if they are to survive should not be disturbed in their coverlet of leaves or earth. In this connection we are reminded that Fulham Palace, ancient home of the Bishops of London, has the shell of a tortoise that mutely tells a cautionary story.

The reptile was once the pet of Archbishop Laud. On becoming Bishop of London in 1628 he took his tortoise to Fulham Palace with him, where it flourished until 1753. It was then that a foolish gardener dug it up in midwinter, so causing the death of a veteran that may have been already old on its first becoming a bishop's pensioner over a century earlier.

THE ODEON CLUBS

THE Odeon National Cinema Clubs are being attended every week throughout the country by thousands of excited girl and boy members who enjoy a few hours at the cinema on Saturday morning. Free from the fear of enemy action, which for so long prevented these entertainments, cinemas in London and the South are opening more and more Odeon Clubs.

These Saturday meetings are of great interest, for there are talks, competitions, "good deed" suggestions (and actions), and films—instructional, cartoons, adventure. The talks are on varied subjects; for instance, the Mayor of Woolwich spoke of the work of the R.S.P.C.A. at Bletchley the Revd L. A. Tomlinson gave a talk on Good Behaviour; and at Canterbury a talk on Safety First was given by a policewoman. Club members are urged to attend Sunday schools, too.

Everyman Coming Into His Own

It is encouraging to see how in recent general elections in Europe those political parties have triumphed which represent the interests of the ordinary common individual as against the influence of the old-fashioned type of feudal landowner, or of anyone suspected of Fascist opinion.

Norway not long ago returned a Labour Government, with the Liberal party second in strength; France returned a government pledged to establish democracy in its widest sense; Hungary gave a majority to the significantly-named Smallholders party, which has now joined with the other parties to form a coalition government.

In Yugo-Slavia Marshal Tito's National Front scored a great victory at the general election, in which all men and women over 13 had votes for the first time. The National Front is a combination of all those parties who were prominent in the partisan struggle against the Germans who occupied the country.

All these new European governments consist of men and women enthusiastic to establish systems of rule under which every individual can lead a decent life. Europe has taken a step towards obtaining for its citizens the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter—freedom from fear, war, and want, and freedom of religion.

It is heartening, too, to know that these elections have been usually carried out in a free and fair manner. In Yugo-Slavia, for instance—and it was the same in Hungary—foreign observers all agreed that the ballot was absolutely secret, which means that no ill-disposed person could find out for which candidate an individual had voted, and so there would be no threatening or bribery of voters to support this or that candidate. It was noted that the peasants of Yugo-Slavia were delighted with the secret ballot—something which had been unknown in many parts of the country for a very long period.

The secret ballot ensured that the true desires of the electors

would be revealed and, to take the case of Yugo-Slavia, the result of the voting showed that the great majority of the people wanted the clear democratic programme which the National Front had worked out as long ago as 1942. This programme was to bring together the different peoples of Yugo-Slavia into a federated democratic state in which political and religious liberties and the rights of private property would be respected.

Religious Tolerance

No democratic system can work properly without an effective opposition in Parliament, and in the new Yugo-Slav Parliament the opposition, consisting of those members who are not in sympathy with the National Front, will have a full and vigorous life.

There will be complete tolerance for all religions in the new Yugo-Slavia. The National Front, quite naturally, has a profound feeling of sympathy and brotherhood for the peoples of the Soviet Union, but it is a mistake to imagine that Yugo-Slavia will become a mere satellite of Russia; the National Front prize their country's independence—for which many Yugo-Slavs sacrificed their lives in the war—far too highly for that to happen.

In this period of international complication it is good to see the majority of ordinary individuals in Europe marching in the right direction.

Chest was raw with coughing until—



a dose of soothing 'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup brought immediate relief and restful sleep.

'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup eases chest, throat and lungs and breaks up stubborn phlegm. It is delicious to take. Only half a teaspoonful will check a cough immediately. Buy a 1/9 bottle to-day. (Price includes Purchase Tax). Good for children too! Insist on

'Pineate' HONEY COUGH-SYRUP

Famous for drawing!

For over a century Gillott's have made the finest quality and the widest range of drawing pens in the world... the favourites of famous artists. At present supplies may be limited, but the excellence persists.

By appointment to the late King George V

Gillott's Pens

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS LTD. VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

MOTHER SAYS...

she owes her sturdy frame to Allenburys



Sturdy limbs and steady growth right from birth show the wisdom of choosing Allenburys. Made from fresh full-cream milk, suitably enriched and skilfully humanised to assure the greatest possible digestibility. Allenburys Milk Foods provide the best alternative to natural feeding.

A Practical Book on Baby Care is offered to every mother and mother-to-be upon request. Send 2d. in stamps to Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, E.2.

Allenburys

FOODS FOR INFANTS F39J

Jacko's Raft Wakes Things Up



JACKO and Chimp decided to try out their raft on the park lake. "Old Dozer, the attendant, always snoozes before the fire on a winter's afternoon," said Jacko. The raft floated beautifully but greatly alarmed the ducks, who made such a noise that they awoke Mr Dozer. Happily splashing across the lake, our crafty rafters didn't see the enraged attendant running round to meet them on the other side.

THE OLD CROCK

"I SEE you are driving your own car again."
"No, not driving it—I have to coax it."

Rainy Day Ruse

ASK a friend to put his hands together with the fingers extended and pressed tip to tip, except the middle fingers which should be folded in and pressed together, firmly touching at both joints, not just at one.

Between the tips of the third fingers put a halfpenny, and tell your friend it is his if he can drop it without moving his other fingers or unclosing his hands.

Done properly it is quite impossible to let the coin go, as you will soon discover if you try it yourself.

WELLING WATERS

SAID a lady, "It's raining; however, To cross o'er the road I'll endeavour. It's twelve inches deep, But it's foolish to weep, For the tears make it deeper than ever."

Brian is always lively

His energy and spirits are amazing. Simply bubbling over with life. Keeps you "on the go."

But you would rather have him that way than peevish, cross and poorly! Mother certainly knows best when she gives an ailing child 'California Syrup of Figs.' When bilious, sick or constipated, this natural laxative quickly corrects upsets of the system, and the little one is soon "as right as ninepence."



"California Syrup of Figs"

The BRAN TUB

Guess This

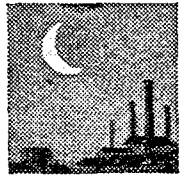
WHAT is that which no man yet did see;
Which never was, yet always is to be?

SAME OLD FACE

WHEN Freddie and Walter and Sue
Went to see what there was at the Zoo,
[said, "There's the gnu," young Sue
"It's a new one!" cried Fred.
"No," said Walter, "it's just the old gnu!"

Other Worlds

IN the morning Jupiter is in the south-east, and Saturn and Mars are in the south-west. In the evening Mars and Saturn are in the east, and Uranus is in the south-east. The picture shows the moon at 7 a.m. on Thursday, November 29.



Riddles About London

WHY is Charing Cross? Because Newington Butts.
When does a London street lamp become a lamplighter? When the lamp is taken out.
What is the hardest tree in London? Marble Arch (marble larch).

TONGUE TWISTER

MICKY mingled many makes of mixed biscuits in a mixed biscuit box.

FACTS ABOUT GOA

THE largest of Portugal's few possessions in India, and about the size of Kent, Goa is on the west coast about 250 miles south of Bombay, surrounded by British Indian territory. It was conquered by the great Portuguese general Albuquerque in 1510. The city of Goa was one of great trade and wealth from 1575 to 1625, after which it began to decline. The capital today is Nova, Goa or Pangim.

The population of Goa is about half a million. Many of the people are of mixed Portuguese

and Indian ancestry, and more than half of them are Catholics. Though much of Goa's former architectural grandeur has fallen into decay, there are still some magnificent churches, such as the cathedral founded by Albuquerque and the church of Bom Jesus, containing the splendid shrine and tomb of St Francis Xavier.

The chief products of Goa today are fish, coconuts, spices, caju-nuts, salt, copra, and manganese ore. A railway connects the port of Mormugao with the lines of British India.

Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday November 28, to Tuesday, December 4.

WEDNESDAY, 5.15 Chanticleer and the Little Red Hen, a play. 5.40 An English Boy at School in Cairo. 5.55 Prayers. North and Northern Ireland. 5.15 Basic Home. 5.40 Young Artists. Midland. 5.15 Krogg and Joey; followed by Songs. Welsh, 5.15 Round the fire; and music by Purcell.

THURSDAY, 5.15 The Old Curiosity Shop (Part 8).

FRIDAY, 5.15 Good Cooks; followed by Songs of Innocence, by William Blake; and A Trip with the Sprat Fishers. North and Northern Ireland. 5.15 The Brydons at Smugglers' Creek (Part 2).

SATURDAY, 5.15 Dobson and Young. Midland. 5.15 Alice in Wonderland; followed by Juvenile Songsters. West, 5.15 Boy Roger.

SUNDAY, 5.15 A Hundred Per Cent, a story; followed by I Was a Chorister. 5.55 Appeal. North, 5.15 Anthology. 5.55 Basic Home.

MONDAY, 5.15 Creaky Caravan, a story. 5.30 A Visit to Cowleaze Farm. North, 5.15 The Week's Programmes; the Manchester Salon Orchestra; and What's Happening in the North. West, 5.15 F. N. S. Creek discusses Hockey.

TUESDAY, 5.15 Tammy Troot's Train Journey; followed by Down at the Mains. Welsh, 5.15 Welsh.

Landscape Language

MARSH. Carr and fen are other words for marsh, while a bog, a tract of wet spongy ground, is to the land rather like the quicksands to the sea.

Salting is a salt marsh, and a tidal creek through a mud flat is called a slake.

SEALING-WAX TOYS

MANY little toys for the Christmas-tree can be modelled from sealing-wax which when warmed is very soft and pliable, and which though not plentiful, can still be had in several pretty colours.

A French nail makes a good foundation on which to build up either a street lamp for a model railway or a standard lamp for a doll's house, by moulding a stand round the head and the shade round the point.

A pillar-box, a sundial, and other small things can be made in the same way, but be careful not to let the wax get so hot as to burn your fingers.

A few touches with a paint brush or pen and ink on the finished object will improve it.

Well Meaning

MR TONIC cries quite sadly That most people treat him badly. He says three times a day he's taken And very, very roughly shaken. And this although tis understood He only tries to do folks good.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Dangerous Beauty. Beneath the silver birches Toadstools were growing. They had bright scarlet tops dotted with white spots.

"Lovely!" exclaimed Ann. "Shall we take some home?" "No," replied Don. "I believe all coloured fungi are poisonous." "You were wise not to touch them," said Farmer Gray, hearing of the spotted beauties.

"They were Fly Agarics, and are one of the few deadly poisonous species of fungi found in our countryside. Not all coloured fungi are poisonous, however. Many are edible, but unless you have an expert to examine them for you it is best to leave such things severely alone."

The Obliging Fish

"No paper today, m'm," said the fishmonger. "Haven't you brought your own?"

"No," replied the Cockney customer, "but I've got a bit of string, and if it's like most of your fish, I can lead it 'ome."

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Lost Property
210

An Odd Sum

From SIX take IX = S

From I X take X = I

From XL take L = X

M	I	N	C	E	P	I	E
A	R	A	B	P	A	I	
R	I	B	T	A	X	E	D
S	O	L	A	R	M	E	
C	B	A	S	T	E	R	
O	T	S	T	I	L	E	
M	U	S	T	Y	B	A	
I	U	S	L	O	R	E	
C	L	O	E	B	O	W	L

Handicapped . . often forgotten . . misunderstood . . lonely . .

The Deaf and Dumb are strangers in their own land. Please help the Society which attends to the spiritual, social and material needs of over 6000 in London, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and parts of Kent and Hampshire by sending a Christmas Gift to The

Royal Association

IN AID OF

The Deaf and Dumb

(FOUNDED 1840)

413 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.1

51/104

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO HELP!

JOIN the Children's League of the Junior Branch of the NATIONAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION OF CRUELTY to CHILDREN (President: H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth)—which is stopping ignorant and cruel parents from neglecting and ill-treating children.

Its objects are:

To give younger people an opportunity of helping unfortunate children throughout the land.

To do this by giving up something for others and not by collecting money by canvassing. Membership of the League gives a sound sense of responsibility and is an education in good citizenship.



Every member who gives 10/- is awarded this splendid badge. It is a great privilege to wear it and to make other children happy.

Why not write to the Secretary for full details?

THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF PITY

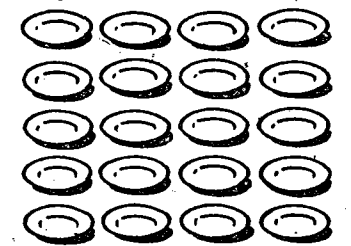
17, VICTORY HOUSE, LEICESTER SQ., LONDON, W.C.2. May we send a speaker to your school to tell you how our inspectors help these less fortunate children?

Introducing Christmas

MANY OF THE CHILDREN of the East End will this year have their first "Peace" Christmas. It will not, it cannot be one of plenty—but we can make it a time for happiness and rejoicing. Happiness depends upon your reply. Will you give it? Please send to REV. RONALD F. W. BOLLON, Superintendent, THE EAST END MISSION (Founded 1885), Bromley Street, Commercial Road, Stepney, E.1.



CONJURERS can bring rabbits out of hats, but that is nothing like so marvellous as the wonderful things the National Children's Home can do. It turns sorrow into happiness—and it can turn the gifts of your friends into Christmas dinners for its big family. Please use this advertisement as a collecting sheet and send it and the result to the address given. Each gift should be entered on a plate.



NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME
Highbury Park, London, N.5